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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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Eſſay on the conſequences of emitting paper money; on the neceſſity and advantages of encouraging the American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration in the preſent mode of taxation, &c. In a ſeries of letters. Written in North Carolina.

LETTER I.

On the preſent ſcarcity of money---on paper emiſſions ---Law's ſchemes in France.

To the freemen inhabitants of the United States.

Friends and fellow citizens,

IN every part of theſe ſtates, the great ſcarcity of money is become a common ſubject of complaint. This does not ſeem to be an imaginary grievance, like that of hard times, of which men have complained in all ages of the world. The misfortune is general, and in many caſes it is ſeverely felt. The ſcarcity of money is ſo great, or the difficulty of paying debts is ſo common, that riots and combinations have been formed in many places, and the operation of civil government have been ſuſpended. This is the more remarkable, becauſe three years have not paſſed ſince money was very plenty. A calamity of ſuch magnitude has deſervedly drawn the attention of every legiſlature in the union. In ſome of the ſtates paper money has been emitted, as the beſt or moſt convenient remedy by which the ſufferings of the people can be relieved. The general aſſembly of this ſtate (N. Carolina) has already had recourſe to two emiſſions of paper. Certainly, when any article is ſcarce, the general remedy is to make more: and if it ſhall be found, when money is ſcarce, that private and public debts can be honeſtly diſcharged by a new emiſſion of paper, the expedient is admirable, for it is the moſt eaſy proceſs by which debts were ever paid: this however, is a ſubject on which many doubts have ariſen. It is not queſtioned whether there are means by which we may be enabled to diſcharge our debts, and become opulent and powerful: but there are many who believe that our debts cannot be fairly diſcharged, nor our citizens relieved much leſs can they become rich, by the manufacture of paper money. It has alſo been my lot to entertain ſome doubts whether the beſt regulations have hitherto been adopted, for preſerving juſtice, for relieving the oppreſſed, and for ſecuring the proſperity of the ſtate. Theſe doubts have given riſe to the preſent addreſs.

This is a queſtion, my fellow citizens, that claims your utmoſt attention: for no ſubject of equal importance has been preſented to your view, ſince the declaration of independence. We are going to conſider whether the adminiſtration of government, in theſe infant ſtates, is to be a ſyſtem of patch work, and a ſeries of expedients; whether a youthful empire is to be ſupported like the walls of a tottering ancient palace, by ſhores and temporary props, or by meaſures which may prove effectual and laſting; meaſures which may improve by uſe, and ſtrengthen by age. We are going to conſider whether we ſhall deſerve to be a branch of the moſt poor, diſtreſſed, and contemptible, or of the moſt flouriſhing, independent, and happy nation on the face of the earth.

The reader is not intereſted in knowing who the writer of theſe letters may be. A bad argument is not mended by the ſuppoſed abilities of its author: and a good argument does not require parental ſupport. In the mean while, he counts it his duty to declare, and he does it with humble gratitude, that his complaints are not occaſioned by perſonal misfortunes; but he finds himſelf the member of a great family; he intereſts himſelf as a brother in the happineſs of his fellow citizens; and he ſuffers when they are grieved.

The more I conſider the progreſs of credit, and the increaſe of wealth in foreign nations, the more fully am I convinced that paper money muſt prove hurtful to this country; that we cannot be relieved from our debts except by promoting domeſtic manufactures; and that, during the prevailing ſcarcity of money, the burdens of the poor may be relieved by altering the mode of taxation. Here are three ſeparate and diſtinct propoſitions; they ſhall be conſidered apart, in order that each of them may ſtand or fall by its own weakneſs or ſtrength.

In public meaſures, as in the conduct of private life, it will be conſtantly found that "honeſty is the beſt policy." This maxim is ſomewhat old; but it has not become uſeleſs. A paper currency, which is a legal tender, even when it may be depreciated 20 or 30 per cent. is not generally conſidered as an honeſt tender: and there are many reaſons for believing that ſuch a currency will not prove uſeful to the ſtates. I ſay it has not generally been conſidered an honeſt tender. There are many people who ſay the money ought not to have depreciated. They ſay that neceſſity juſtified the manufacture; and that we are bound to receive ſuch payment as the law preſcribes: but I never have heard any man ſay, that it would be perfect juſtice to paſs a law, by which every creditor ſhould be compelled to receive three fourth or two thirds of his debt, inſtead of the whole debt, and yet ſuch a law would be perfectly ſimilar to the tender of depreciated paper, except that it would be a proof of more frugality and plain dealing: for it would be calling things by the right name, and would ſave the expence of paper coinage.

However convenient depreciated paper may appear to thoſe, who uſe it in the diſcharge of debts, we have already diſcovered that the credit and finances of theſe ſtates are injured by paper currency: and we ſhall certainly continue to ſuffer unleſs we can be relieved from it. There has ever been found much difficulty in ſhaking off the prejudices of education. We have been accuſtomed to the uſe of paper money while we continued a dependant province. Such a currency was properly calculated to prevent the growth of manufactures, and to continue our dependence and poverty. Surely, under a change of circumſtances, there ſhould be a change of meaſures. We ought now to conſult our own proſperity and not the emolument of Great Britain, or any other kingdom. If we are willing to take a leſſon from other governments, we ſhall find that money is not to be made out of paper, for there is not an empire, kingdom or ſtate under the ſun, where debts may be legally diſcharged by paper money, except in ſome of the United States of America. It is admitted that a paper medium, under the form of bank notes or government ſecurities, is circulated in France, England, and moſt other commercial countries: but nobody is compelled by law to receive the payment of any debt in ſuch money: hence it is, that the paper of thoſe countries bears no reſemblance to ours, except in name. Every man receives a bank note or refuſes it at pleaſure. When he receives it, he knows that on the next hour he may have it changed for gold and ſilver, as the bank is obliged to make ſuch payments on demand. For this reaſon, bank notes being portable, are frequently preferred to coin of the weighty metals. But it never was found that bank notes could be circulated at par, unleſs when it was believed that they might be exchanged for ſolid money: nor could they be circulated, if they were declared to be a legal tender. The reaſon is obvious---the whole value of paper is imaginary, and men do not believe by compulſion. Every attempt to force a man to believe that paper is equal in value to ſilver, implies a conſciouſneſs that it is not equal. It injures what it was intended to ſerve. Though the paper money which had been emitted in North-Carolina in the year 1783, had depreciated 20 per cent. arguments were invented on the laſt year for making more money. It was alledged that under the regal government a greater ſum of money had been circulated without much depreciation, and conſequently a ſecond coinage might take place; it would not depreciate. This argument was plauſible, but not ſolid: for the value of paper is never found to depend on the quantity in circulation, but on the ſecurity that appears for its redemption. The bank of England, which belongs to a company of private ſubjects, circulates notes to the amount of thirty two millions of dollars, though it is not believed that they have above fourteen millions in ſpecie at any time on hands; but every man can get money for his note when he demands it. In the year 1716, ſoon after the death of Louis XIV. the celebrated John Law, in company with ſome other gentlemen, obtained a patent for a banking houſe at Paris. They iſſued notes, in which they promiſed to pay the bearer, on ſight, a certain ſum, in gold or ſilver of the weight and fineneſs then eſtabliſhed by law. As the late king had altered the weight or quality of the current coin ten times during his reign, and the ſame thing might be done again, Law's notes, which were not ſo ſubject to depreciation, were preferred to ſpecie at one per cent. Such were the effects of a general confidence in good payment. Within the ſpace of four years, notes were iſſued by Law and company to the amount of two hundred and twenty five millions of dollars, which was twice as much as all the ſpecie in France; but the notes retained their credit, becauſe the company were thought honeſt and able to pay. On the 21ſt of May 1721, the duke of Orleans, regent of France, iſſued a proclamation, by which he reduced the value of bank notes to half the nominal ſum. They were depreciated fifty per cent. This was a proof of the want of integrity, and it operated accordingly; it deſtroyed public confidence. It did not merely diminiſh the value of the notes; it annihilated them; and on the 22d of May, one guinea in gold could not have been purchaſed for one thouſand guineas in notes. The hiſtory of paper money in all ages is uniform. Its value depends on the confidence of the public. Let government give a ſingle proof that they ought not to be truſted, confidence vaniſhes, and "like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion, leaves not a trace behind." Let us compare this with the hiſtory of the paper in ſome of our ſtates, and conſider whether it ought to have retained its value. The firſt emiſſion of the ſtate of North Carolina, in 1783, was to have been redeemed by the ſale of forfeited eſtates. That foundation was ſoon removed; and thoſe eſtates were converted to another uſe. The money depreciated and recourſe was had to another coinage. This ſecond fabrique was raiſed, if poſſible, on a worſe foundation, for it had not even the appearance of ſtability. Taxes are laid for calling in the money, and it is immediately reſtored to circulation. Was it expected that ſuch money ſhould paſs for gold or ſilver? No, certainly. The legiſlature themſelves do not ſeem to have expected that it ſhould be conſidered of equal value. Tobacco, a ſtaple of North-Carolina, has been purchaſed by the public for two prices in this new money: and creditors at the ſame time are compelled to receive it as ſpecie, in the payment of debts. Is this juſtice? Strangers will call it by a different name.

I have endeavoured to ſhew, according to the fate of paper in other countries, that it was not to have been expected, that our money ſhould paſs as gold or ſilver. Every body knows, that it is more or leſs depreciated in all the ſtates which have emitted it. It is therefore not a good payment, though it is a legal one. I ſhall next endeavour to ſhew that it muſt finally prove hurtful to the ſtate, and that it could not have brought us ſubſtantial relief, though the whole of it had paſſed as ſpecie.

SYLVIUS.

(To be continued)

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

FIVE hundred and ninety-five acres of valuable improved land, ſituate on the Monongahela river, 8 miles from Pittſburgh. The improvements are, a good ſquare log dwelling houſe, ſtables, an excellent peach and apple orchard, good meadows, 100 acres of clear land under good fence, and a ſaw mill in good order. An indiſputable title will be given the purchaſer. The terms are, one half to be paid in hand, for the remainder a credit will be given for ſeven years, the purchaſer giving bond, bearing intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

JAMES WHITEACRE.

Feb. 9, 1788.

Miſtatements of the Honorable WILLIAM FINDLEY, eſquire, &c. &c.

"THE funding act hath not taken up more than one quarter of the whole aggregate debt of the union." For refutation ſee note *A*.

"It was in Mr. Redick's power to have ſtated this in a manner more diſhonorable to Mr. Brackenridge." For refutation ſee note *B*.

"It was not leſs known in Weſtmoreland county that Mr. Brackenridge was oppoſed to it," (the bank) For refutation ſee note *C*.

"His argument on this ſubject (the bank) like many others, is ſcarcely to be known by thoſe who heard him on the floor." For refutation ſee note *D*.

"He made uſe of a number of ſuch expreſſions as deried, and ſpoke contemptiouſly of the multitude: that the greateſt danger was from the poor diſcontented people beyond the weſtern mountains, coming down like prowling wolves and ſeizing the government." For refutation ſee note *E*.

"The bill for laying out a road from the Patowmack, &c. was in the laſt houſe on the point of being enacted." For refutation ſee note *F*.

"The bill incorporating the Preſbyterian congregation of Pittſburgh, was brought forward in the laſt houſe to the third reading." For refutation ſee note *G*.

"Mr. Brackenridge was at no expence about it." For refutation ſee note *H*.

"He was not over the mountains when he told a gentleman in high ſtation and character, his friend, (meaning Judge Ruſh) that I had converſed ſo many years with woods and ſavages," &c. For refutation ſee note *I*.

"The academy at Waſhington hath obtained 10,000 acres of land." For refutation ſee note *K*.

"The charter for incorporating the ſociety of Pittſburgh was brought forward to the third reading the laſt year, and left incomplete for want of time." For refutation ſee note *L*.

There are innumerable other miſtatements or falſhoods, if you pleaſe, with reſpect to the Miſſiſippi buſineſs, the road bill, the county, &c. which are already refuted by references to authorities; other particulars alſo which though equally an evidence of a want of veracity in the man, yet are not worth taking up the paper with a refutation.

HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE.

A. Coutinental debt excluſive of the balance due to the ſeveral ſtates on unliquidated accounts, eſtimated at about 28 million dollars.

The amount of the continental certificates taken upon loan, till the 1ſt inſtant, conſidering the certificates of the loan office for money lent between Sept. 1777, and March 1778, as ſpecie, on the nominal is 1,894,046l. 3s. 11d.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller General's Office,
Sept. 21, 1787.

Thus it appears the quota of the debt is about one-eighth, aſſumed one fourth. That is one-half more than was due.

B. At Major Howell's, Arch-ſtreet, Sept. 4, 1787.

SIR.

I yeſterday read a paragraph in the Pittſburgh paper, wrote by Mr. Findley, called Obſervations, &c. which intimates, or indeed in plain words ſays, that I could have ſtated your conduct reſpecting your caveat bill, in a point of view more diſhonorable to you than I did. I felt very much hurt at being thus introduced to public view, as a man who on one hand was concealing the diſhonorable conduct of the peoples' repreſentative from *their* view; and on the other putting it into a private perſons power to carry on a warfare with the artillery which belonged to the public. I had prepared a line for you yeſterday, after a converſation had between Mr. Wood's and myſelf on the ſubject; but on learning that Mr. Findley was in town, I waited on him to know what he intended by the paragraph alluded to, and I find I had rightly conjectured that it was, in part, however, to what happened at the chief juſtice's, at the time I laid your bill before him, the chief juſtice. You will no doubt recollect that I faulted that part of the bill, which was intended to eſtablish the court at Pittſburgh, for the buſineſs of the three counties. You will remember you mentioned the impoſſibility of Mr. Wallace, whom you intended as a member of the court, going from home; upon which I urged the propriety of ſome other perſon being appointed rather than he; which ſaying, I remember well, occaſioned your reply to this effect, that it ſhould ſit at Pittſburgh or no where. This I conſidered as a partiality for Pittſburgh, and I believe mentioned it at Mr. M'Kean's, for I know it was my wiſh that the court ſhould ſit at the ſeveral county towns whilſt doing the buſineſs of ſuch county. Now unleſs this ſhould be interpreted as more diſhonorable, &c. Mr. Findley had nothing elſe.

I am, ſir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
DAVID REDICK.

C. All laſt year was taken up about the bank; the devil take them and the bank both; the concerns of the Weſtern Country are neglected on account of this bank, when it might have ſtood another year until we had time to conſider the conſequences of this inſtitution. Extract from a publication by me in the Pittſburgh Gazette, Sept. 30, 1786.

D. Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1786.

SIR,

In compliance with your requeſt, I declare, to the beſt of my recollection, that the debates of the members of the general aſſembly, as publiſhed in Mr. Dunlap's papers, were taken down in ſhort hand by me, as near in the words of the ſpeaker as I was then able; but that in your caſe I always wrote the words as they fell from your lips, being well enabled by your diſtinct manner of ſpeaking; and I never ſubmitted a ſpeech to your correction but in the inſtance of the firſt debate on incorporating the bank. I took the ſame liberty on that occaſion with all the ſpeakers, particularly with Mr. Findley, who made an alteration or two, and has within this month told me he would then make no more, ſeeing that correcting it fully would be the ſame as new modeling it,

I am, ſir,
Your humble ſervant,
THOMAS LLOYD.

H. H. Brackenridge, eſquire.

E. The honorable Thomas Mifflin, eſquire.

SIR,

It has been ſtated in the Pittſburgh Gazette, that in the debate on the bank, "I uſed a number of expreſſions as derided and ſpoke contemptiouſly of the multitude, and highly of what I called the diſcerning few, and that the greateſt danger was to be apprehended from the poor diſcontented people beyond the weſtern mountains coming down like prowling wolves, and ſeizing the government." From your place as ſpeaker, you were neceſſarily preſent at every part of every debate, and from your known attention to what is ſaid, and the notes you are obſerved to take of every point of argument, you muſt have heard, and will recollect theſe ſentiments and expreſſions had they been uſed. The ſeſſions of this year are now ended, but you will oblige me by ſaying if you recollect or believe me to have thrown out any thing of this kind at any time, or in any caſe whatſoever.

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Sept. 30, 1787.

SIR,

In anſwer to your requeſt to me, "to ſay if I recollect any expreſſions made uſe of by you in debate in the general aſſembly, which could be conſidered as offenſive or injurious to the inhabitants of the weſtern country, I freely declare, that I recollect no ſuch expreſſions. On the contrary, I have always conſidered you as a zealous friend and ſervant of the weſtern country: although you have materially differed in opinion on many points, with ſeveral worthy members of aſſembly.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
late ſpeaker of the general aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1787.

Hugh Brackenridge, eſquire.
late member of aſſembly for the
County of Weſtmoreland.

F. Bill for laying out a road from the Potowmack to the Ohio.

Read 1ſt time November 13, 1786.

Read 2d time November 14, and ordered to be tranſcribed, &c.

Read 3d time March 2, 1787. and conſideration poſtponed.

Conſideration reſumed March 13, and ordered to be engroſſed.

Enacted into a law March 15. 1787.

J. SHALLUS, Aſſiſtant clerk of the general aſſembly.

G Aſſembly Chamber, Philadelphia, Sept 11, 1787.

I do certify, that a bill for incorporating a Preſbyterian congregation at Pittſburgh, was read once in the ſeſſions of laſt year, and no more, and never was publiſhed for conſideration; when it was taken up in the ſeſſions of the preſent year it was in no greater ſtate of forwardneſs than if it had not been read at all; as in a new houſe all buſineſs muſt be taken up anew.

J. SHALLUS, Aſſiſtant Clerk of the general aſſembly.

H State of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly,
Saturday, November 16, 1782, A. M.

Reſolved, That the whole expence of private bills paſſing into laws in this houſe, ſhall be paid by the petitioners before the final paſſing of the ſame, unleſs the houſe are of opinion the perſon or perſons ſo applying are unable to pay.

J. SHALLUS, aſſiſtant clerk of the general aſſembly.

I SIR,

I am this moment favored with yours of yeſterday, in which you wiſh me to recollect whether, when you had ſcarcely paſſed the mountain, on our way from Pittſburgh towards Philadelphia, you declared that you was weary of converſing with woods and ſavages, and was going to enjoy civilized life." in anſwer to this I can truly ſay, that I do not recollect your making uſe of the above expreſſions, at any time while I travelled with you on the circuit laſt autumn, or at any other time.

I am, ſir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
JACOB RUSH.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1787.

K. It will appear by the act, and I do certify, that the accademy of Waſhington has obtained 5000 acres only.

J. SHALLUS aſſiſtant clerk of the general aſſembly.

L. The bill for incorporating the church of Pittſburgh was read but once in the ſame houſe, and taken up anewby Mr. Brackenridge as the rules of the houſe require. Alſo, in the preſent ſeſſion it was taken up by Mr. Brackenridge and enacted into a law after Findley and others abſconded from the houſe; alſo I have been paid by Mr. Brackenridge, it being a private bill.

J. SHALLUS, aſſiſtant clerk to the general aſſembly.

Foreign Intelligence.

VENICE, September 28.

ON the 25 an Engliſhman arrived here expreſs, in nine days and an half from London, and wiſhing to make the greateſt haſte on his voyage to the Levant, he immediately engaged a veſſel, which he luckily found riding at anchor here, to whoſe maſter he paid 500 ducats to conduct him to Alexandretta and on the 26th in the morning they ſailed; from thence he is to proceed to Baſſaro and the Eaſt Indies. He did not tell the object of his miſſion, but we have no doubt here that he goes to give intelligence of the open part which Great Britain has taken on account of affairs in Holland, to break the alliance between the latter and France, and that a war, which appears to be the natural reſult of theſe hoſtile meaſures, makes it neceſſary to give advice to the Engliſh eſtabliſhments in the Eaſt Indies, where probably in this caſe the firſt blows will be ſtruck.

DUBLIN, October 3.

The following inſtance of honor and generoſity is, perhaps, unparalled in the annals of human nature; and we ſhould deem it highly culpable in us to withhold from the public a tranſaction which reflects ſuch luſtre on a native of Dublin. Mr. Peter Latouche, during the life of Mrs. Latouche, enjoyed an eſtate in her right of about 3001. per annum, upon whoſe death he could find no heir; but after many ſcrutinies he found her neareſt kinſman in the perſon of a Mr. Vicars, captain of a veſſel in the African trade, in which avocation he had been upwards of eighteen years, and has a large family in Briſtol, whom he ſurpriſed into affluence. Mr. Latouche not only delivered him in the eſtate, but has offered to lend him 20,000 to bring to perfection a moſt valuable ſalt mine which is upon it; in conſequence of which, Mr. Vicars and two of the beſt miners in England arrived in Dublin on Wedneſday laſt. Thus does this noble conduct promiſe to be an object of the firſt magnitude to this kingdom in the neceſſary article of life—fuel.

LONDON, October 16.

Of the four new regiments to be raiſed for the Eaſt Indies, two are to be Highlanders. Campbell's and Abercrombie's. The commiſſions for theſe corps are already forwarded, and the recruiting begun; and from the natural propenſity of that people to military ſervice, it is generally tho't the two battalions

will be completed and ready to go out by the ſpring fleet."

It has long been an opinion, that the Europeans in the company's ſervice have been in two ſmall a proportion to the Seapoy's, but by ſending out four new battalions, beſides increaſing the regiments already in the eaſt to their full complements, it ſeems now to be reſolved, and with a laudable prudence, to remedy that defect. Some ſtrong hints, it is ſaid, late received by government from that part of the world have been the means of that matter being ſo effectually attended to at this particular time.

However we view the intereſts of Europe ſo unkwardly, ſo unintelligibly confuſed as they are at this moment. France muſt either offend Germany, or loſe her richeſt ſource of commerce, the Levant. Sweden, if as uſual ſhe blindly obeys the Bourbon ſignal, muſt examine her coaſts to ruin, by fire and ſword. Holland, with a heart more than half French, muſt fight for Britain, whom ſhe hates and envies. And Britain, while with one hand ſhe ſigns conventions, wheels her lance with the other. Is there any myſtery at the bottom of this chaos, or is it merely a repreſentation of much ado about nothing?

The drapers who lately tricked the linen drapers, ſilk mercers, &c. out of their goods, are ſaid to have got off with a no leſs ſum than 100,000l. They got credit almoſt wherever they went, as they began with purchaſing about 100l. worth, and paying for it, &c. and had good recommendations from ſome people who they had dealt with in the city.

The goods they converted into caſh, by ſelling them at the purchaſer's own price, which they ſeldom refuſed, and are now ſafely landed on the continent, "leaving not a wreck behind." Some houſes have ſuffered to a very capital amount: and others have bought experience at a price more high than they will be able to pay.

Extract of a letter from the Texel, Oct. 4.

"The Waſſenaar advice boat is arrived here from the Baltic. On the 25th ult. ſhe was at Elſineur, where there were ſix Daniſh men of war compleatly fitted for ſea. In Holſtein, the Danes have had a large camp ever ſince June laſt, which is now beginning to break up. It looks as if Denmark was not idle in the preſent inferences that affect the ſeveral powers in Europe."

Conſiderable offers have been made to the miniſters of money by the bankers; they ſay that a loan can be procured upon eaſy terms, for their is plenty of money in the country. It is imagined that there will at leaſt be a loan of three millions, and that in the whole ſix millions will be funded.

The principle engineer in Conſtantinople is an Engliſhman, who, ſome years ſince, was convicted of of a certain crime, but pardoned, on condition of tranſporting himſelf abroad; and from the improvements he has introduced in the Turkiſh artillery, he enjoys high favor at Conſtantinople.

So great is the rage in favor of the ſtadtholder, that the ribbon manufactures of this country are now employed in advancing the Orange colours.

The French undoubtedly give up their ideas of Cherbourg. The article in the treaty, ſpecifying the demolition of Dunkirk, virtually included a limitation proviſo to the reſt of that coaſt. This is the preſent firm ſtipulation of government. The French are neither able nor willing to reſiſt it.

At Cherbourg lately, there was mentioned as a part of the works, the launching of a cone. How a maſs of ſuch magnitude as this can be got on and off the ſtocks, ſays a correſponden, is to the laſt degree aſtoniſhing. According to this ſtate the ponderous body meaſures 500 feet wide, and 500 feet broad. In all, a ſuperficial ſquare of 25,000 feet, nearly equal to four acres.

Yeſterday his majeſty in council iſſued his royal proclamation for continuing till the 21ſt of December next, the bounties of three pounds for every able ſeaman; two pounds for every ordinary ſeaman; and twenty ſhillings for every able bodied landſman; but reducing the reward for the diſcovery of ſeamen who might ſecret themſelves to two pounds for able, and from two pounds for all ordinary ſeamen to twenty ſhillings.

It is the opinion of ſome that we ſhall not diſarm, till we are free from all apprehentions of being drawn into a war on account of the Turks and Ruſſians.

A rumour prevailed at the weſt end of the town, which we give as mere report of the day, though perhaps not deſtitute of truth, that the ſovereign of a neighbouring kingdom had poſitively been depoſed, his ſon placed on the throne, and the latter's uncle appointed regent during the minority.

The ſquadron ordered to rendezvous in the Downs were the Irreſiſtible, of 74 guns, captain Hammond late guardſhip at Sheerneſs; Standard of 64 guns, capt in Chamberlain, and Ardent of 64 guns, captain Hartwell, are now arrived in addition to the Adventure of 44 guns, and the other men of war under the command of William Hotham, eſq; rear admiral of the red ſquadron, is for the purpoſe of an expedition to the Texel, if by fortuitous and unforeſeen circumſtance, it ſhould at length happen that the Amſterdamers ſtill hold out. The Texel, which commands the Zuyder Sea, will be taken poſſeſſion of, and thus the capital of Holland will be inveſted by ſea as well as by land.

PARIS, October 6.

The laſt courier from Breſt has ſurpriſed us with advice, that the Reunion frigate which was ſent to St. Lomingo to fetch the count de Luzerne, after being three weeks at ſea, is put back owing to contrary winds, by which ſhe is ſtill detained.

The count de Montmorin, who has charge ad interim of the marine department, is obliged often to conſult M. de Caſtries.

Orders have certainly been ſent to Breſt, for arming 13 ſhips of the line, to Toulon for eight, and l'Orient for four. And 60 battalions of troops are ordered to be ready for embarkation by the 1ſt of November. All the navy is ordered to be got in readineſs, and a general motion prevails as well in land as in ſea preparations.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, October 1.

"We learn that the epidemical diſeaſe ſtill reigns at Algiers with great violence, and carries off numbers daily. The interior parts of that kingdom are repreſented as nearly depopulated. The dey has ſtill, however, ſeveral corſairs at ſea, but ſo reduced that ſome Chriſtian ſlaves have been releaſed from the land ſlavery to ſerve on board the ſhips, where, however, they keep a very jealous eye over them."

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

Extraordinary production of a pea. A pea found by Mrs. Aſhold, of Huſterpoint, near Lewis in Suſſex, in ſome Malaga raiſins, in the ſpring of 1783, was by her planted that year, which grew and produced 66 pods, that yielded 305 peas, which in the year 1784 were planted, and produced one gallon: 1785 the gallon produced two buſhels; in 1786 the two buſhels produced two quarters; and in the laſt year the two quarters produced, after the crop had been threſhed and cleared, the amazing quantity of three loads, notwithſtanding after the firſt year they ſuffered much by the blights. The above pea appears to be of the hog kind, and bears a pod containing nine or ten peas.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

A Boſton paper of the 15th inſtant ſays, "We are informed, by a veſſel arrived at Cape Ann, after a ſhort paſſage from Georgia, that that ſtate have ratified the federal conſtitution. This is a fifth Pillar added to the glorious fabric. May Maſſachuſetts add the ſixth."

Pittſburgh, February 23.

The Printers muſt apologiſe to the honorable Female General Aſſembly for not continuing their very intereſting debates this week, through neglect of the clerk's not tranſmitting them, but ſhall be publiſhed as ſoon as they come to hand.

SABBATH-BREAKING.

PROFANATION of the Lord's day, or Sabbath breaking, is an offence againſt God and religion, and againſt the ſpirit of civil government. For, beſides the notorious indecency and ſcandal of permitting any ſecular buſineſs to be publicly tranſacted on that day, in a country profeſſing chriſtianity, and the corruption of morals which uſually follows its profanation, the keeping one day in ſeven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreſhment, as well for public worſhip, is of admirable ſervice to a ſtate, conſidered merely as a civil inſtitution. It humanizes, by the help of converſation and ſociety, the manners of the lower claſſes; which would otherwiſe degenerate into a ſordid ferocity and ſavage ſelfiſhneſs of ſpirit: it enables the induſtrious workman to purſue his occupation in the enſuing week with health and chearfullneſs: it imprints on the minds of the people that ſenſe of their duty to God ſo neceſſary to make them good citizens; but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labour, without any ſtated times of recalling them, to the worſhip of their maker.

To PATIENCE.

WHILE others thee invoke in fictious ſtrains,
And fabricate imaginary pains,
On real griefs conſtrain'd, alas! to dwell,
I aſk thy counſel how to bear them well.
Thou beſt art ſkill'd to drop the grateful balm,
And on the wretched ſhed a pleaſing calm;
Do thou the murmurs of impatience bound,
And I bleſs the ſtroke that gave the wound.
If chance a tear fall notic'd from the eye,
I ſtraight will ſmile, and ſay it was for joy:
No diſcontented ſighs my breaſt ſhall rend,
When dangers threaten, and when thou art near.
Let me not boaſt, as if from feeling free,
But meek and humble let me be, like thee.
The pious ſoul an even tenor keeps,
And finds itſelf ſupported though the deeps,
On its Creator's providence relies,
And not one murmur mixes with its ſighs.
Shall my proud heart diſown its kindred duſt,
Impeach the heavens, and deem that God's unjuſt?
No, let my boſom know its ſhare of pain,
And bear its load of ſorrow not in vain.
For happier he, hedg'd with obſtructions round,
Than he whoſe head is with a garland crown'd.
Our proſperous days unguarded, paſs away,
Our adverſe teach us how to live and pray;
Like Aaron's rod, our ſorrows bud to bear
The perfect fruits of holineſs and prayer.
Mercy and judgment from one parent fall,
And mingle ſweets with wormwood and with gall!
Humility, her voice perſuaſive tries,
And draws compaſſion from the pitying ſkies;
She, meditating on the righteous blow,
Grows calm, and reconciles herſelf to woe,
And waiting till the night of grief withdrawn,
Sees hope ariſe, and an unclouded dawn.
Hence, foul deſpair, and in thy native hell
Like devils tremble, and like them rebel:
Deep in the abyſs, with impotence profane,
Furious thou ſhak'ſt, and bit'ſt thy iron chain;
On thee religion loſes all its pow'r,
And hope deſerts thee in the needful hour:
Unhappy they whoſe lab'ring boſoms feel
Thy dark ſuggeſtions and thy impious ſteel:
Be mine, to acquieſce, to kiſs the rod,
To own the Father, and adore the God;
Before my eye a bleeding Chriſt I ſee,
And ſtreams of blood, which flow'd to comfort me;
That covenant of ſuff'rings I embrace,
And find that Patience is the gift of grace.

SEVERAL
Kentucke Boats
Will be here for ſale in the courſe of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittſburgh.* *Feb.* 19.

The Truſtees of the
Pittſburgh Academy
are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. *David Duncan* in the town of Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 18th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to conſider of ſome buſineſs of importance. Feb. 21.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Pitt and Franklin townſhips, between the age of 18 and 53, that they are to meet on Thurſday the 20th day of March next, at the houſe of Timothy Connor, at the two mile run, near Mr. Thomas Smallman's, to elect a fit perſon for ſerving as field officer for the aforeſaid diſtricts, viz. one lieutenant colonel.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,
lieutenant of Weſtmoreland County

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1788.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the HATTING BUSINESS, a LAD of about 14 years of age. Any person inclining to come to the above business, may apply to,

M. CURTIS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Moon Run, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, early last fall, A Black MARE, about 13 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I. C. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES SPIERS,

Washington County, Jan. 14, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the first of April.

A COMMODIOUS House, thirty three feet square, two stories high, with four rooms on each floor, four of which are fire rooms, a kitchen twenty feet by seventeen, an extensive cellar, with a passage door in each front, and a double stable, with stalls for ten horses, the whole will be well finished, and pailed in in the neatest manner, and painted. This house is situated either for pleasure or business, as it stands on an elevated situation, the upper apartments commanding not only a full view of the Monongahela, but also the Alleghany river, and in the most centrical part for business of any kind, in the town of Pittsburgh. A kitchen garden 120 feet by 60, which was well dunged last spring, may be had with the above premises; also a field of 27 acres, delightfully situated on the bank of Alleghany, one mile from Pittsburgh, 20 acres of which may be immediately thrown into meadow, and by good management will produce at least 40 ton of hay yearly; these are acquisitions that but few tenements in Pittsburgh can command. The whole will be let on the most easy terms to an approved tenant. Also a neat Store with a small garden, opposite the new house of Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie, in Second-street, which will be made convenient, and also let on easy terms to an agreeable tenent. For terms apply to

A. FOWLER.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1788.

N. B. Any Carpenter wanting employ and will engage to finish a stair case, may apply to the subscriber.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing upwards of 300 acres of land, situate on Sawickly creek in Westmoreland county, about forty acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow, and 30 or 40 acres more may be made; on which is the noted grist and saw mills called Perry's Mills, a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, barn and still house; it is a good place for a tavern or store, as the public roads leading from Bedford to Pittsburgh, from Ligonier to Simeral's ferry and to Greensburgh. Likewise one other plantation in the same county, containing about 300 acres, between 60 and 70 is the first rate bottom on the Monongahela river, 45 acres cleared, 25 of which is good timothy meadow, the upland is chiefly walnut, on it is a good merchant mill, within about 200 yards of the Monongahela river, now in order for making merchantable flour, a dwelling house and still house, and several other out houses, it is well situate for public business or transporting flour down the river; there is a ferry kept there, and public roads leading from it to Pittsburgh, which is 15 miles distant, to Washington, to Union Town in Fayette county, to Simeral and Budd's ferries on Yough. Patents, and good titles will be given for both. Also several other tracts, some improved and some unimproved. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to John Perry at Braddock's Fields; or the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES PERRY.

Just Published and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greatest exactness to answer the meridian of the Western Country.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be sold for Cash, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Isaac Craig & Co. at their Distillery.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for sale at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

Mingoe bottom, Jan 15, 1788.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a large Sorrel MARE, about fifteen or sixteen hands high, in good order when taken away, a natural pacer, branded I. W. on the near shoulder or buttock. Whoever takes up said mare, and the theif (if she has been stolen) shall have Eight Dollars Reward, if taken up without the county, if within the county Six Dollars, or two dollars for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, paid to any person who shall deliver said Mare at Mingoe Bottom.

JOSEPH WELLS.

BY agreement between the rev. Wm. Marshall, in Philadelphia, and the subscriber, there will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of April, at twelve o'clock, at noon, in the house of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburg, A certain tract of land, lying on the waters of little Moon Run, near the river Ohio, in Washington county, about seven miles from Pittsburg, containg four hundred acres, with the usual allowance. A clear title will be given, and the lands will be certainly sold then for whatever is offered, to the highest bidder.

The subscriber will purchase hemp, and give good encouragement to boys who will bind themselves to learn the ropemaking business.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittsburg, February 1, 1783.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

SOME evil minded persons, inimical to the interest of the United States, have for these ten nights past attempted to divest the fence round this garrison of the pales belonging to it. The above reward will be given to any person who will discover the author's of such wanton abuse, so that they may receive the punishment which the civil law inflicts for theft.

Given at Fort Pitt, February 1, 1783.

MATTHEW ERNEST, Lieut. Artil. Com.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at the nine mile run, three CALVES, one supposed to be two years old next spring, the other two yearlings. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Westmoreland County, Jan. 2, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and discharge the same, as he intends leaving the place where he now lives, very shortly, and those he stands indebted to are requested to call to have their accounts settled.

ÆNEAS M'CALLISTER.

Jan. 23, 1788.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons desirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately surveyed from Franklstown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Westmoreland, and from thence down the south side of said river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that proposals for making the road will be received at the office aforesaid, until the first day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in such places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the state highway, appointed by act of assembly of the 25th of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the said act of assembly, are insufficient for making the said road sixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being desirous of complying with the said request as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That such part of the said road as leads from this side of Sideling Hill to the opposite side of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and sufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the sides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not less than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be made for not less than three waggons to draw off to the one side in the narrow places, at a convenient distance for others to pass by, and the waters to run next to the hill side.

Ordered, That public notice be given that proposals for doing the aforesaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the first day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

A Boat Yard

IS erected by the subscriber at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela river, within ten miles of Fort Pitt, where he has a Saw Mill in good order; any person may be supplied with boards on a short notice.

JOHN PERRY.

February 2, 1788.

He has erected Stores for the reception of goods.

FLAX.

A Generous price, in cash or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.

Enquire of the printers.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1, 1788.